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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Bombay Papers continue to furnish the latest News from England. The COURIER of the 2d instant reached us yesterday with various Extracts of London News to the 27th of August, which we republish here.

Bombay, February 2, 1822.—By the arrival of the ROCKINGHAM we have received our own files of English Papers to the 23d of August, and the kindness of our friends has supplied us with others down to the 27th of August.

We had idly hoped that after the death of her Majesty, the virulence of party animosity would in some measure have subsided, and that all political feeling would, for a time at least, have been laid aside, in order to allow the remains of her Majesty to be removed with that quiet decency and decorum requisite on so solemn an occasion, and with all the respect and honors appropriate to her exalted rank. Such, however, we regret to say, has not been the case: the funeral procession of the late Queen has been made the occasion of tumult and disorder, attended with homicides. The coroner had been engaged for several days in the official inquiry and examination of witnesses relative to the latter unhappy occurrences. A verdict in one case had been found of 'wilful murder against a life-guard's man unknown.' The proceedings in the other case, in which an officer is stated to be cause of the death, were not terminated. The two unfortunate men who were shot at Cumberland gate by the life-guards, had been publicly buried, and an immense crowd of people of their rank in life, joined the funeral procession. Considerable clamour and hooting arose when this procession first passed Knightsbridge barracks; the disturbance was however then limited to the copious verbal abuse of the soldiers by the people. On the return of the procession after the burial, however, the mob got hold of a drunken soldier, and began to ill-treat him, upon which his comrades sallied out to rescue him, and a violent scuffle and fight ensued. The great personal exertions of Sheriff Walthman succeeded at last in separating the combatants before any more serious consequences had ensued than a few hard blows, bloody noses, and broken heads.

There had been no arrival in England from Bombay subsequent to the THALIA, nor had any ship sailed for this port prior to the ROCKINGHAM in July or August. The GEORGE HOME, it is stated, would follow in a few days, and the MEDINA is also mentioned as having been fixed to load.

We are happy to state that the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Capt. Clarkson, arrived at the Cape on the 1st, and sailed again in the prosecution of her voyage on the 7th November. The HANNAH arrived at St. Helena on the 21st of July and MOIRA on the 5th of August.

We are also happy to state that the ASIA, Capt. Betham, had arrived at St. Helena on her voyage from this to London, all well: the exact date of her arrival is not mentioned to us.

The PARTRIDGE will sail to-morrow morning with the ebb tide. The Post Office packets to go by her, will be closed this evening at 5 o'clock. Letters will be received at the Office of Messrs. Baxter and Co. until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The SARAH, Captain Norton, will sail between the 10th and 16th instant.

London, August 13, 1821.—All the branches of the Royal Family, in or near London, who had heard of the death of the Queen, appeared in mourning on Thursday; as did those of the King's and different royal establishments.—The Cabinet Ministers and the principal official Gentlemen likewise appeared in mourning on that day.

On Thursday the Right Hon. Sir T. Maitland, embarked in the NIEMEN, of 28 guns, Captain Sibby, for Lisbon, being charged with a Diplomatic mission to the Court of Portugal. Sir Thomas will proceed thence in the SERINGAPATAM frigate, Captain S. Warren, C. B. for Malta, to resume his command there, and other important functions in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Plymouth, dated August 8th, says, "the 10th and 15th Regiments, in the garrison, received orders this morning to reduce their strength each two companies, viz. two Captains, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and 120 men, to take place from the 25th of August. As usual, they will receive two months' full pay in advance. The same order has been issued to the whole Army.

The SPRY, Captain Boswell, has arrived from the Mediterranean, to be paid off, having been three years and a half in commission.

The EDEN, Captain F. E. Loch, has arrived from the East India station, to be paid off, having been upwards of three years in commission. She left Trincomalee the 12th of March, the Cape the 23d of May, and St. Helena the 6th of June.

London, August 14, 1821.—A mail arrived yesterday from Lisbon with Papers to the 29th ultimo. They contain *extenso*, the Decree of the Cortes, respecting the Liberty of the Press, with the sanction of the King. Its most important provisions have been already inserted. These Papers further contain an ordinance of the King for carrying into effect the Decree for reimposing the duty of 30 per cent. on British Woollen Manufactures, which had been lowered 15 per cent. in 1814. The additional duty attaches only to goods leaving this country for Portugal, subsequently to the 1st of the present month.

London, August 19, 1821.—We have a most sincere satisfaction in being enabled to state, that all the country letters concur in one uniform representation with respect to the approaching harvest: by the concurrent language of all of them, it appears that the ground has not been for many years more thickly covered, nor the wheat, barleys, and oats, of a better kind as to weight and apparent quality.

The Paris papers of Monday last state, on the authority of commercial letters, that a new revolution has taken place at Rio Janeiro; that the Prince Regent had quitted that city, and gone on board ship; and that a Provisional Junta of Government had been appointed after his departure.

London, August 20, 1821.—The last accounts from Milton Abbey state, that the Countess Fitzwilliam was rather better, but still continued very unwell.

The HYPERION frigate, Capt. Lillierap, is ordered to proceed from Sheerness to Plymouth, to embark General Lord Charles Somerset, who is on his return to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope. The HYPERION goes to the East India station.

On Thursday the *Rose*, 18, Capt. Clowes, and the *MARTIN*, 18, Capt. Askew, went out of Portsmouth Harbour. These ships with the *ARGUS*, 18, Captain Arabin, are ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve the *LARNE*, *RACE-HORSE*, and *SCOUR*. Our force there will consist of one ship of the line, three frigates, and eight sloops of war, viz. *ROCHEFORT* (Vice Admiral Sir Graham Moore,) *SERINGAPATAM*, *REVOLUTIONNAIRE*, *CAMBRIAN*, *MEDINA*, *DISPATCH*, *REDPOLE*, *CHANTICLEER*, *ROSE*, *MARTIN*, *ARGUS* and *ADVENTURE*.

London, August 22, 1821.—*New India Loan*.—Monday, a Meeting took place at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, of the Proprietors of Notes in the Six per Cent. Loan of the Honourable East India Company in Bengal, for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for the protection of their interest, which they conceive likely to be affected by the measure adopted by the Honourable Court of Directors, as announced in their advertisement of the 6th ultimo, with respect to the raising of a New Loan. The Meeting was highly respectable, and so numerous as almost to fill the upper room of the Tavern. At two o'clock, Colonel White was proposed, and unanimously elected to the Chair.

Upon taking the Chair, the Gallant Officer presented an intelligent view of the object for which the Meeting had been convened, and of the grievance of which the creditors, whom he had the honour to address, would have reason to complain, should the new financial project of the Court of Directors be carried into execution. The creditors to the Loan of 1811 had, it was known, lent their money to the Government in India, with a view to enable that Government to carry on the war which had terminated so gloriously, and under an assurance that the interest of six per cent. which they were promised upon that Loan, would not be subject to fluctuation from any financial scheme. Yet it was now proposed very considerably to reduce that interest to those creditors who were resident in England, while the creditors resident in India were still to receive the interest originally covenanted for. Upon what ground of equity this distinction was to be made, he could not divine; but it was obvious, that such a distinction must operate most injuriously towards all the Company's old Servants at present settled in England, who were among the original contributors to this Loan, as well as towards their widows and orphans. The manner in which the reduction of interest was to be produced to the resident creditors in England was through the rate of exchange, with the diminution of the value of a rupee from 2s. 6d. to 2s. He doubted much whether the Company would ever be able to effect that object. But it was the duty of that Meeting, as it regarded its own interest, to take all the measures in its power, and with all convenient expedition, to persuade the Court of Directors of the unfairness, as well as of the impracticability, of this new scheme of finance. With this view, he proposed that a Committee should be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Honourable Court against the proposed plan; that Memorial to be couched in temperate and respectful language, and to be followed up by such other publications as to the Committee should appear fitting and expedient. By such a course of proceeding, the Court of Directors might be induced to revise and modify their new financial plan, if not to abandon it altogether. At all events, he thought that Meeting should make the experiment.

Mr. Chalmers observed, that it was unquestionably in the power, as it was the right, of the India Company, to make such arrangements upon this subject as to its judgement might seem meet. The Court of Directors had, indeed, been peculiarly pressed by the necessity of circumstances to bring forward the financial project objected to, and that necessity arose out of the deluge of bills from India, in consequence of so many of the Natives, who had usually received their interest in India upon the Loan alluded to, having sold their bills, through commercial distress, for remittance to Europe. Thus the Company was subjected to much embarrassment, being obliged at once to provide for the payment of these bills in India and in England, not knowing at which place they might be presented for payment. It was therefore to protect the Home Treasury that the Court of Direc-

tors felt themselves called upon, for the general good of the Proprietors, to adopt the new plan of Loan. He was aware of the grievance which the creditors must suffer from the adoption of that plan, as the interest upon the bills remitted from India would be reduced from 0l. to 4l. 16s. per cent. But still he would not complain of a measure essential to the general good of the Company. He would indeed, for himself, be satisfied, if the interest of this Loan were at once reduced to five per cent. with an assurance that the principal would be paid off in England in 10 years. Perhaps if the Court of Directors were to substitute for their present plan the project of two Loans, the interest upon one of which should be paid at six per cent. in cash in India and the same interest upon the other, in bills upon England; they would remove the dissatisfaction prevailing among the creditors whom he had the honour to address, while their Home Treasury would be effectually protected. The suggestion he merely threw out for the consideration of others, who had more capacity to judge, and more power to determine. The Hon. Member concluded with observing, that such creditors as were discontented with the new mode of arrangement proposed by the Directors, had it in their power to send out orders to their Agents at once to withdraw their principal from the funds of the Company in India, in order to be remitted home, or disposed of in any manner they might think proper.

The Chairman produced a Resolution of the Court of Directors in 1812, authorizing any Proprietors of India Stock, who were discontented with the reduction of the interest from eight to six per cent. which had then recently taken place, to withdraw their principal,

Upon this document, as well as upon the observations previously made by the Chairman and Mr. Chalmers, a long and desultory conversation took place, and the Meeting finally resolved that the document alluded to should be published.

A Committee was appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Court of Directors, as proposed by the Chairman, a copy of which Memorial to be sent to the residence or to the Agent of every Gentleman present, as well as to every other creditor known to be resident in England; and, after a certain interval, it was determined to call another public Meeting, with a view to discuss the merits of the Memorial, and to obtain the signatures of such Gentlemen as might be disposed to sanction the presentation of such a document.

The Meeting broke up soon after four o'clock

London, August 23, 1821.—The *Lewes Journal* says,—“The 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Dalbiac, are stationed at Romford, preparatory to their embarkation for Bombay; and the 16th Lancers are under orders for Bengal, in the room of the 18th Hussars, about to be reduced.

The Army.—The following, we understand, is the new scale of prices of Commissions in the Army; *Cavalry*.—Lieutenant-Colonel, 6,175l.; Major, 4,575l.; Captain, 3,225l.; Lieutenant, 1,190l.; Cornet, 840l.; *Infantry*.—Lieut.-Colonel, 4,500l.; Major, 3,200l.; Captain, 1,800l.; Lieut., 700l.; Ensign, 150l.

London, August 24, 1821.—The remains of her late MAJESTY have reached Cuxhaven. Early on Saturday morning last the funeral squadron, consisting of his Majesty's ship *GLASGOW*, with the Royal corpse on board, accompanied by the *TYNE*, the *ROSARIO*, the *WYB*, and the *GANNETT*, appeared off that port. They had not been brought to an anchor when the mail left Cuxhaven, but as the wind was then blowing from the eastward, it was supposed that it would be necessary to moor the vessels, and that some days might elapse before the fleet, on account of the prevalence of easterly wind, could proceed up the Elbe as far as Stadt, the place fixed upon for the disembarkation.

London, August 25, 1821.—At a late hour last night we received the concluding accounts from the inquest which sat on the body of George Francis. The verdict which they have brought in is “*Wilful Murder against a Life Guardsman unknown*,” With

pain we record this afflicting verdict, because it gives us deep concern that a British Soldier should, on the oath of 14 respectable citizens, deserve to be charged with such a crime. Whether the same anxious and disgraceful efforts will be made to screen the criminal from public justice, as before the nature of his offence was determined by the voice of a tribunal recognized by the laws and constitution of England, a day or two perhaps may decide. No blame can be thrown upon the respectable portion of the Press, at least, for any attempt on its part, to bias, corrupt, or intimidate the Jury. The verdict is as it ought to be—their own. In spite of all the reproach and impatience manifested, the Inquest listened to and weighed the evidence; they heard all that could be told of the origin, progress, and dreadful results of the attack made, (as they have now most solemnly decided) on the people.

The principal circumstance in the great mass of testimony delivered on this inquest, to which we feel it necessary to turn the attention of our readers, is this:—That although stones and brick bats were flung by the people before the firing, none were thrown until after the soldiers had been seen by a crowd of witnesses cutting at the people with their swords. The above fact is of great importance, because it ascertains the authors of the original aggression.

London, August 26, 1821.—*Interment of Honey and Francis.*—It appears from a placard that has been posted in the streets of the metropolis, that a “public funeral” is to take place this day (Sunday), when the bodies of Francis and Honey are to be buried at Hammersmith. The placard runs thus:—“The Mechanics of the Metropolis, who had so often, during the last year condoled with that much wronged Lady (the late Queen), and so frequently declared their willingness to protect her, if necessary, with their lives; against the wicked machinations of her enemies, lamenting that they had not been made acquainted with her ultimate views respecting the Pageantry of a Coronation, have determined to inter at Hammersmith the remains of the honest, peaceable, and unfortunate men who fell on the 14th of August, with all possible solemnity, to shew the world how solemnly, respectfully, and peaceably the people of London, had they not been interrupted, would have conducted the remains of the magnanimous, grossly calumniated, and persecuted Caroline, through this great metropolis, &c.”

The promoters of the public funeral are said to be Dr. Watson and others. The parties are to assemble in Smithfield, and to march along Holborn, Oxford-street, &c. The expence is to be defrayed by public subscription.

London, August 27, 1821.—Our bodings of mischief from the projected funeral of yesterday were not, unhappily, without foundation, although the precise form and occasion of that mischief were not such as could well have been foreseen. The funeral took place. A great crowd attended. A powerful civil force had also been provided by the sheriff, who himself accompanied the procession to Hammersmith; and as no troops were authorized to molest or meddle with it, all so far went smoothly on. On the return, however, passing Knightsbridge-barracks, the gates of which were unfortunately open, some insulting language was interchanged between the soldiers and people, when the former, apparently under no restraint from their officers, rushed into the road and attacked the people on their passage. Some of the Life Guards wore their side arms; and some persons were seriously hurt, though none mortally. The Sheriff himself was in imminent peril, one soldier being observed in the act of preparing to “bring him down.” The whole is said to have proceeded from the intemperance of the privates of the Life Guards, who seemed to be under no control. What scenes are these in a civilized country? And what have they to answer for who set afloat the spirit which has produced them?

The Queen's Remains.—Harwich, August 23.—The CASTLE-REAGH packet has just arrived from Cuxhaven. I have in consequence learnt that the GLASGOW frigate, containing the body of

the late Queen, together with the other ships of war which formed the convoy, reached Cuxhaven on Sunday last. Her Majesty's remains were immediately taken from on board the GLASGOW, and placed in the Wye. The latter vessel shortly after sailed for Stadt with the royal corpse, accompanied by the GANNETT sloop of war, having on board her late Majesty's carriage, and such of her servants as have been permitted to attend the funeral. It was supposed that these ships would reach Stadt on Monday. Lord and Lady Hood and Lady Ann Hamilton landed from the GLASGOW, at Cuxhaven on Sunday, and set off by land to meet the royal corpse at Stadt. The EARL OF LEICESTER packet, with Mr. Alderman Wood, and a number of other passengers on board, was seen at no great distance from Cuxhaven, which place it was expected to reach on Monday.

Bibliomania.—One of the most memorable sales of books upon record was that of White Knight's Library, by Mr. Evans of Pall Mall. The many fine and rare specimens which this library contained from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, and Wynkyn de Worde; the splendid collection of books; the taste, care and liberality with which they had been collected together; with the uncommon occurrence of some of them being supposed, some allowed to be unique, produced a most extraordinary degree of interest in the literary and bibliographical world. Mr. Evans's room was in consequence, for many days preceding the sale, a magnet of attraction to all the most eminent collectors of the day; and when the sale took place the crowd each day was excessive. The most remarkable day of sale was that fixed on for the following lot:

“Boccaccio II Decamerone (Venezia) per Christopal Valdarfer di Ratisfona.—MCCCCLXXI.”

This book had been purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, at the sale of the late Duke of Roxburgh's books for the enormous sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds! Notwithstanding the publicity of this fact, all researches throughout Europe to procure another copy of the same edition had proved entirely fruitless; this volume still continued to be the only known perfect copy of that edition. Besides its merits as an unique, it contains many important readings which have not been followed in any subsequent edition.

Never, perhaps, in this country or any other, was so great an interest excited about the fate of a book. Its extreme rarity, the enormous price it had realized at the Roxburgh sale, and the anxiety to see who would be the fortunate purchaser on this occasion, were irresistible attractions; and at a very early hour of the day, although the book was to be the last article sold, the auction room began to fill, and the company kept increasing until four o'clock when it became crowded to suffocation, and admission was no longer to be obtained to hear or see what was going on. A number of gentlemen then made their way to the roof, which is a flat one with a dome sky light, and were contented to snatch a sight from that situation through the glass at this wonderful book!! All those more fortunately situated near the table, eagerly got hold of it: others, at a greater distance, glutted their curiosity, with a peep at it; and others at a still greater distance, were obliged to be content with hearing the biddings.

Immediately after the last lot preceding the Decameron, all became eager anxiety; and as soon as the clerk had, with difficulty, brought the book to the table, every one pressed forward to obtain a sight. The cry, then became general for “hats off,” which was complied with. Silence being obtained, Mr. Evans addressed the company in a most elaborate and eloquent speech, which he delivered with great effect, and concluded amid loud plaudits.

Mr. Rond, bookseller, put it in at 100 pounds:—The last bidders at 875 guineas, were Messrs. Longman and Co. of Paternoster Row.—The biddings chiefly lay with Mr. Triphook, the bookseller; and Mr. Griffiths for Messrs. Longman, and Co.—Earl Spencer was present, but did not bid more than two or three times.

Selections.

OH! WERE WE SIDE BY SIDE TO STAND.

OH! were we side by side to stand
Amid the battle's line,
The shafts of war must pierce my heart,
Before they reach'd to thine!
Or were a sword above my head,
My life at once to end,
Unless I sign'd thy doom of death,
Oh! quick let it descend!
Or were we in a dungeon's gloom,
And freedom might be mine,
That dungeon still should be my tomb,
If it were also thine!
Or, were we sunk in drifting snows,
My breast thy couch should be;
I'd fold thee round—thou should'st not die,
While life remain'd in me.

ON LOSING A HEART'S-EASE.

A HEART'S-EASE from thee, who hast robb'd me of rest,
Was a gift, that I, fain, had prophetic believ'd;
It's meaning, that thou should'st restore, to my breast,
The peace, of which thou hast its inmate bereav'd.
But vainly the gift thou on me didst bestow,
It was stol'n, by some spirit malign, from my bower;
Still seems it decreed, that no peace I should know,
Nor ev'n keep its emblem, express in a flower.
Each other gay flower, which thy garden adorns,
Thou may'st give, without fear that from me it should stray;
The roses remain, with their sweets and their thorns;
But the heart's ease, for ever, is vanish'd away.

THINK'ST THOU ON ME?

THINK'ST thou on me? How oft that thought
Recurr in joy or pain!
As all, that now can cheer my lot,
Or bid me hope again.
Think'st thou on me? Oh! if thou dost,
Misfortune frowns in vain;
And, tho' her bonds be rude, has lost
The rivet of her chain.
Think'st thou on me? Where'er I rove,
By forest, glen, or rill,
I ask of trembling, doubting love
The anxious question still.
Think'st thou on me? Oh, if thou heed
No more love's broken tie,
Let me expire, before I read
That answer in thine eye!

THOU SAY'ST MINE EYES HAVE LOST THE LIGHT.

Thou say'st mine eyes have lost the light,
Which told of youthful joy and peace;
Oh! when the soul becomes less bright,
It's outward radiance too will cease!
Yet none, save thou, the change behold;
It was reserved for thee alone
That bosom's secrets to unfold,
Which so responds to all thine own.
Oh, we have read each other's face
In joy—in grief—in peace—in care—
Till not a passion's lightest trace,
Unseen, could shine, or darken there!

THE FAIRIES' SONG.

The Moon is rising from the hill
Between the dark trees streaming;
The sky is clear, and the winds are still,
And the stars are brightly beaming.
And, hark, the Nightingale
Begins his varied song;
How sweetly, thro' the vale,
His numbers float along!
Oh! who dull sleep would chuse,
On such a night as this;
What heart could e'er refuse
To wake—and wake to bliss?

Chorus.

Then, let us, in the moonlight,
Trip it o'er the green,
Till, fled the shades of midnight,
Morn's first blush be seen!

Sweet Moon, far lovelier is thy light,
Than day's broad, gaudy splendor;
Thy modest beams are not so bright,
But, oh! more soft—more tender!
And, Nightingale, more sweet
That lonely lay of thine,
Than when, the dawn to greet,
Ten thousand birds combine.
Let mortals toil, in vain,
Beneath the eye of day;
Be ours to hear thy strain,
And dance the night away!

Chorus.

Then let us, in the moonlight,
Trip it o'er the green,
For, chasing friendly midnight,
Morn will soon be seen!

SONG OF THE SEA-NYMPHS.

Far from the realms of air,
In the coral groves we dwell,
And our gardens are deck'd with the sea-weed rare,
And our home is the pearly shell.
When the moon is softly bright,
The rippling tide we stem,
And 'tis we, who draw the line of light
Round the horizon's hem.
In the wake of the glancing boat,
We sport, where the wave is riven,
Round the foam of the oar in brightness float,
Like stars, o'er the ocean's heaven.
When the storm is raging loud,
And down sinks the bark in the wave,
Of sea-weed we weave the sailor's shroud,
And dig deep his sandy grave:
Or to warn him, ere the shock
Stifle his dying groan,
We kindle a flame, on the cold barren rock,
Where earthly flame never shone.
When bright is the western blaze,
Where Phœbus his goal has won,
We wed the waves to his golden rays,
The bridal of sea and sun.
Mortal, our life is sweet;
Would'st thou be blest, as we,
From the turmoil and stir of the world retreat,
And dwell by the lonely sea!

MISCELLANEOUS.

—557—

Account of the Wahabees.

By Monsieur Rousseau, the Consul-General of France, in the Levant, taken from an original MS. which had been transmitted to him from Deryiah, the chief seat of the Wahabees in the Interior of Arabia.

In their relations the Wahabees report, in the tone of conviction, that Suleiman, father of the founder of their sect, saw in a dream a flame proceed from his navel, the light of which spread to a great distance in the desert.

The astrologers then predicted that he should have a son, destined to become the head of a new religion and the founder of a new and potent empire. This tradition was studiously propagated by Scheikh-Muhammed, who may be considered as the real author of the religion. Born in a village on the banks of the Euphrates, he was the grandson of Suleiman, and the son of Abd-el-Wahab, giving his name to the new sect, to revive the memory of the dream, and thereby to justify his pretended mission.

It was in the province of Yemen that this sect arose, whose fanaticism and atrocities were to renew those of Mahomet, and of the Kar-mats, Carnathians, or Keramites. This was a sect which inhabited the same country, and under the reign of the Abbassides was near crushing the Caliphate. The author is of opinion, that the religious system of the Wahabees is only a renovation of the ancient Keramites, but Mr. Burckhardt dissented from this.

The reformation preached up by Scheikh Muhammed, went to condemn all the oral and written interpretations of the Koran, and to annul all the homage that is paid to Mahomet. He admitted the divine origin of the Koran, and it formed the basis of his creed, but he insisted that the text is perverted and that God cannot have a companion.

In fact, the Wahabees only consider Mahomet as a sage, or elect personage, ordained by the Most High to be on earth the organ of the divine will in composing and publishing the Koran; but that, by death, he relapsed into the condition of ordinary men. Thus, in their profession of faith they admit 'there is no other God but God,' but reject the second part, added by the Mussulmans in general, 'and Mahomet in his prophet.'

They do not allow of saints, and their first object, after taking any city, is to demolish the tombs of men considered as such. In the act of destroying these monuments, which generally have a small cupola on them for distinction, they utter an exclamation—'May Allah bless those who are pulling it down, and curse those who created it.'

Besides the Koran, there are two other books which contain the articles of the Mussulman faith; they are the Haddis and the Muegman. The former expressly prohibits the use of gold, silver, and even silk in apparel. The Wahabees conform to this, and the principal point they object to the Turks is their having adopted a luxury that Mahomet disallows. Though the law forbids the wearing of red or yellow stuffs embroidered with gold or silver, the practice is very common among the Turks, and he must be very poor that has no embroidery on his apparel.

The first attempts of Scheikh Muhammed to increase the number of proselytes, out of his own tribe, were fruitless. He had traversed the Nedjid, Syria, and Irak Arabi, in hopes of securing the aid of some powerful chief. Being disappointed, and meeting with obstacles, he was on the point of renouncing his undertaking, when chance threw in his way an auxiliary, whose ambition and audacity were wonderfully suited to second his projects. This was at Deryiah, where he had retired to end his days in solitude. Here he formed an alliance with Ibn-Sioud, prince of two considerable provinces, Deryiah and Lahsa. These two chiefs divided the sovereignty between them: Scheikh Muhammed assumed the authority in spirituals, with the title of Iman or Supreme Pontiff of the sect; and the other, Ibn-Sioud retained the title of Emir, or prince, with the temporal authority; a division which has been perpetuated among their descendants.

The Wahabees had not existed half a century when they had stripped the Ottoman empire of some of its Asiatic possessions. When they pillaged Mecca they stripped the tomb of Mahomet of the ornaments which the Turks had lavished on it, but they neither violated nor profaned it. When in possession of Mecca, they wrote to the pashas of Egypt and Damascus that the pilgrimage would be free as usual, provided the caravans came without ornaments, arms, or escorts of cavalry: what fame has circulated of their intending to suppress the Hadje, is unfounded. It is true, however, that they have made proselytes, even in the holy city, as many of the inhabitants are secretly Wahabees.

As well as Mecca, they plundered Medina, Iman-Hussein, and other places most revered by the Mussulmans, Sunnis and Scheeas. What is related respecting the frugality of these sectaries, their fanaticism, their patience to endure privations of every kind, their civil

and military organization, may partly account for the rapidity of their growth and success.

The creation of the Dijamas, or Legions of Mardoufas, was well adapted to the Wahabees, in their wars of invasion. The mardoufas are nimble dromedaries, carrying each two riders, one towards the head, and the other to the crupper, and armed with lances, sabres, fuses, and pistols. Two bladders, fastened to the belly of the animal, one full of meal, and the other of water, would be sufficient to support for some days, both the riders and the dromedary.

It is observed by Diodorus Siculus, that in his time the Arabs were thus equipped, in their predatory expeditions. The custom of fighting on camels has ever been common in the East, and was practised by the ancient Tartars. Legions so arrayed will cross without fear the most arid deserts. No separation or extent of sands can secure any tribe from the attacks of these sectaries. To arrive to massacre the men, to carry the women and children into slavery, to plunder the tents and habitations, and to load their camels with the booty, is, with the Wahabees, an affair of some days and of a few minutes. Already are they on the high road to the desert while the plundered tribe are preparing to arrange their means of defence.

Such were the first expeditions of the Wahabees, which enabled them to advance to greater enterprizes. The neighbouring tribes, vanquished by their arms, or by the terror which they inspired, became their auxiliaries.—Then they attempted conquests with a view to the keeping of them. Their motto, like that of Mahomet, was, 'Believe or die.'

"To the children of * * * greeting. I send you the sacred book; believe in it; be not of the number of those who pervert the text, and give a companion to God. Be converted, or expect to fall by the avenging iron that heaven has put into my hands to strike idolaters therewith."

The slightest resistance to a summons of this imperious kind was attended with massacres, pillaging, and devastation. If the tribe submitted, the Wahabees placed a governor over them, obliged them to pay the tenths, and the new converts were also obliged to furnish one man in ten to serve gratuitously in the legions.

After having spread their doctrines, by force or persuasion, thro' almost all the tribes of Arabia and the Desert, the sectaries proceeded to extend their domination into Syria and Mesopotamia. Then the Porte, alarmed at their progress, ordered Suleiman, the Pasha of Bagdad, to reduce them. An expedition, under the command of Ali, son-in-law of Suleiman, was directed against Deryiah, but proved unsuccessful. Ali perished with the greater part of his troops. The Wahabees, emboldened to a higher pitch of audacity, in 1801, by the destruction of Kerbela, spread terror through all that part of the east. Three years after, Ibn-Sioud was assassinated by a Persian, whose two sons had perished in the massacre of Kerbela, and Muhammed did not long survive him. The son of Ibn-Sioud to his father's conquests added the province of Yemen; also certain places on the borders of the Red Sea, with the whole western coast of the Persian Gulph, the isle of Bahrein, famous for its pearl fisheries, and several other districts of Arabistan.

The memoir of Mons. Rousseau details all the principal expeditions of the Wahabees, with their victories, and the reverses they afterwards experienced from the troops of the Pasha of Egypt. All these expeditions were attended with unheard of cruelties; not to avenge an outrage or a violated territory, or to succour oppressed tribes, but originating in the ambition of the chiefs, a reflection too applicable to the wars of Europe.

The author's memoir terminates with a succinct narrative of the campaigns of the Wahabees, in the years 1811, 12, and 13. He has not been able to collect an authentic document, to bring down his relation to the present time. The opinion he has formed of the character projects, and resource of the Wahabees, is, that, notwithstanding their reverses in Arabia, they must prove a source of constant alarm to the Ottoman Porte.

During the residence of Mr. Burckhardt at Damascus, these sectaries advanced to within twelve leagues of the city, when the greater part of the terrified population sought refuge in the mountains. The environs were ravaged, and so alert were the robbers in the work of devastation, that they left nothing but the bare walls of fifty villages.

There is one invariable law among them, that of dividing the spoils. The chief has a fifth part; the remainder is divided amongst the men, so that each horseman has three lots, and each foot soldier, or conductor of a camel, one lot. The soldier who in battle kills a horseman, claims the spoils as his right.

In the beginning of 1813 the hostilities of the Wahabees ended with the capture of Deryiah, their last asylum. This was utterly destroyed by order of the Pasha of Egypt. But more recent accounts report that they have again appeared in arms, both on the continent and on the Persian Gulph.

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, AUGUST 1, 1821.

SITTINGS AFTER TRINITY TERM, BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ABBOTT AND A COMMON JURY.

Crim. Con.—Coveney versus Yorston.

This was an action for damages against the defendant, for adulterous intercourse with the plaintiff's wife.

The pleadings were opened by Mr. Holt, on the part of the plaintiff; and the case was stated by

Mr. SCARLETT, who, in addressing the Jury, said, that they had just heard from his learned friend the nature of the action now to be submitted for their consideration. It was a case of that nature which but too frequently occurred of late years in this country, in which an injured husband had occasion to call for the interposition of a Jury, in order to award him some reparation in damages against a man who had violated the honour of his bed, sacrificed the chastity of his wife, and thus irreparably destroyed his happiness and peace of mind. Cases of this nature, it was true, more frequently occurred between persons in higher ranks of life, than in that of the persons who came before them this-day. Whether this was owing to a superior degree of morality in the middle ranks, or a stronger sense of propriety in that order, he would not pretend to decide; but he would venture to say, there existed in the middling orders of society in this country a greater degree of morality, and higher sense of propriety, than in the same class of any other country in Europe. Whenever persons of fortune and opulence felt a similar cause to complain to the laws of their country, that their peace of mind had become the object of injury, from the treacherous designs of others in this way, they always found Juries disposed to afford them every redress which ample damages could give; but a man in the humble rank of his client could seldom obtain an adequate compensation for the loss of his peace and comfort in the like manner. He hoped, however, the Jury, in the present instance, would duly appreciate the injury sustained by the plaintiff, in losing the affections of a virtuous wife, and having his children deprived of the care of an affectionate mother by the vicious machinations of a treacherous, intimate, and pretended friend; he hoped they would be disposed to award him such reparation in damages, for an injury which no damages, however ample, could compensate. Whether they should find the injury sustained, in this case, to be of that nature, would be for them to judge. He had no other knowledge of the parties, or of the facts, but such as were stated in his brief. Upon the evidence he should adduce, the Jury would be best enabled to form their judgment; and, he would only say, that if the facts were as stated in his brief, a more aggravated case never came before a Jury, nor one which more forcibly called for exemplary compensation to an unhappy man in the situation of his client.—The facts, which he understood would be sustained in evidence, were briefly these:—

The plaintiff, Mr. Coveney, was the keeper of a well-known tavern, in Russell-court, Drury-lane, well known by the appellation of the O. P. and P. S., and much frequented by many of the principal performers of Drury-lane Theatre, and a number of gentlemen usually resorting there for dramatic amusement. His business was extremely prosperous, as his house was one of very popular resort. The better to promote his own comfort and happiness, he married a young lady, a Miss Johnson, whose unfortunate conduct afterwards became the subject of this action. Her parents were in reputable life, residing at Whitstable, in the county of Kent. The plaintiff at the time of his marriage was thirty-two years old, and the lady twenty-two. They lived together for a considerable time in a state of great conjugal happiness, and the husband had not the slightest reason to call in question her conduct. She assisted her husband in carrying on his business, and had no cause of complaint or want of respect. The house, as he had already stated, was well frequented by a number of customers, and amongst others, by the defendant, Mr. Yorston, who is a law stationer, in Mitre-court, in the Temple, and partner with another Gentleman there, a Gentleman of considerable property, and command of money. Mr. Yorston was a Gentleman, who often amused himself by frequenting theatres, and, after the play was over he was in the constant habit of resorting to the plaintiff's house in company with Mr. Kean, and others of the principal performers. Some time after his first introduction to the house he became more frequent in renewing his visits. Mrs. Coveney has by her husband a second child, and her husband had no apparent cause to doubt her fidelity. Mr. Yorston became still more frequent in his visits; cultivated a close intimacy with the plaintiff and his wife; and invited them to take a trip to Margate. They went, and while they were there, Mr. Yorston discovered that Mrs. Coveney had a mother living at Whitstable, and thither Mrs. Coveney went, and stayed some days with her mother. When it was that Mr. Yorston

first conceived the project of seducing her affections, was difficult to ascertain. But some time after this visit to Margate, the plaintiff discovered some circumstances that roused his suspicions. In a little time after his wife's return to town, she became anxious to pay another visit to Whitstable. Her business at home became irksome to her; she pretended ill health: she wished to be emancipated from her domestic fatigues, and to take the benefit of the country air in a visit to Whitstable. Her husband consented; but instead of going to Whitstable, she went no farther than Dartford. The defendant met her there and they passed two nights together at an inn in that place. On her return the plaintiff found himself treated with great apathy by his wife, and was at a loss to know the cause. But Mr. Yorston redoubled his visits, became the bosom friend of the plaintiff, did every thing in his power to induce company to his house, and even to aid him by pecuniary loans; but in the mean time he found the defendant paid most extraordinary attention to his wife—who became cold and careless towards her husband—and at length expressed her wish for a separation. The husband used all the arguments he could to dissuade her from neglecting her duty towards him, and deserting her children, but in vain. His mind became distracted—his business was neglected. His affairs began to decline—he had occasion for recourse to the friendly aid of Mr. Yorston—he was arrested and thrown into confinement. But during his absence from home, Mr. Yorston was a constant visitor at his house; still he had no suspicion of treachery on the part of this friend, until one day, during the term, he obtained a day rule, and visited Mr. Yorston, at his house in Mitre-court, but was a little surprised at being told he could not stay with him then, as he had a visit to pay in Bedford-square. He thought it extraordinary that his friend would desert him at such a moment; but he thought that now he was at liberty for a few hours, he would go to his own house; but there, to his astonishment, he found his wife, her sister, and Mr. Yorston in company together. His time of enlargement being expired, he was obliged to return to his unhappy mansion in the King's Bench. Mr. Yorston renewed to him his professions of friendship, and told him that if he was obliged to quit Russell-court, he would enable him to take a chop-house in another street; but Mrs. Coveney would not agree to this and insisted on leaving him; and he ultimately became reduced to such extreme necessity and distress, that he and his two children were obliged to sleep on the naked floor, at a miserable lodging near Walworth. Mr. Yorston, in a little time, satiated with the object of his illicit passion, deserted her and she was also reduced to the utmost misery. What passed from the time the husband and wife ceased to live together he knew not, save that the husband, cut off from the means of livelihood, had been reduced to depend for subsistence on the charity of his neighbours. He was, in short, a ruined man, and he imputed the whole of his misfortunes to the treachery of his false friend. This state of the facts the Learned Counsel said he would endeavour to prove as accurately as he could, and the Jury, by their verdict, he was confident, would give such compensation as the aggravated nature of the case demanded. He was quite ready to grant, that if the plaintiff could have been base enough to offer his wife to be dishonoured, and thus be consenting to his own disgrace (for such an insinuation he understood would be attempted) he would deserve no reparation for the injury he complained of. But it was not until after this action was brought that such an insinuation was even thought of. That the plaintiff might have visited his wife and children since the separation took place, was not improbable; but that he had any cohabitation with her, was utterly false. When, therefore, he should have proved these facts to the Jury, it would be for them to say what damages ought to be given to his client for an injury which could never be fully compensated by any damages, however ample. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to call the witnesses in support of his statement.

Edward Coveney, the brother of the plaintiff, shopman to a linen draper in Piccadilly, proved the marriage of his brother with Miss Johnson in 1810, at the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. He was 32, and his wife 22, at the time, and that they lived happily together up to the time of this seduction.

Felicitous Johnson, the sister of Mrs. Coveney, proved that she lived a considerable time in the house of her brother and sister in Russell-court, and assisted in their business. She had previously lived with them in Warwick-court, Holborn, where her brother was a wine-merchant. They had two children, and the last was born before they went to keep the house in Russell-court. Mr. Yorston was a very frequent visitor there. The house was much frequented. The defendant first came to the house about a month or six weeks after her brother went to live there. She remembers Mr. Kean, Mr. Oxberry, and Mr. Yorston were together at the time. Mr. Yorston became afterwards very friendly with both her sister and brother. He invited them to his house. Her sister used frequently to go to see Mrs. Yorston, and Mrs. Yorston used to visit her sister, and they all lived very friendly for some time. She remembers her brother going to Margate with Mrs. Yorston but not her sister. It was upon Mr. Yorston's invitation. They staid a fortnight. This was about the second year after they went to live in Russell-court. Up to that time her sister conducted herself very well. But afterwards her

behaviour appeared very cool to her brother; she never observed this before the time the defendant came there, and was in the habit of using the house. He used to go into the parlour, and sometimes into the coffee room; and he used sometimes to invite her sister to come and have some supper with him. At most times he used to come to supper; she remembers her sister going at one time, as witness understood, to see her father and mother at Whitstable; this was after the visit to Margate. Her brother remained in town, and she observed, when her sister came back, after two days, she appeared very much agitated. When she first came in, she went into the bar, and immediately after went up stairs. Witness observed a great change in her manner; she was very much agitated when she went up stairs. Her brother went up after her, and when she came down again, she appeared to have been crying. Before she went, she appeared to be very cool and indifferent at times towards her brother. Mr. Yorston came there between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening. He saw her sister, and appeared very much surprised to see her; he asked her how long she had been at home, and how she came home? and witness heard her say she came by the Chatham coach; that she slept at Chatham all night, and came home by the Chatham coach. Her brother was afterwards arrested, and Mr. Yorston frequently visited there during his absence. One evening her brother, who was in the rules of the King's Bench, came in and found him there with herself and her sister. It was between 11 and 12 at night. Plaintiff desired, if her brother came in, not to tell that he was there, as he had told him he went to sup at some square. Witness, some short time afterwards, went to her father in the country, and could not say what further happened.

Witness sustained a long cross-examination from Mr. GURNEY—She said there were seven or eight gentlemen used to be in the habit of going into the bar at her brother's. It was usual before her brother came there, and they could not be kept out. His sister did not use to go out with any of those gentlemen. She does not know if any of those gentlemen kept a tilbury. But one of them, a Captain Smith, used to say he kept a tilbury. Her sister went out with him twice, but not twice twenty times. She is not sure of more; she only knew of twice.—Captain Smith usually dined in the coffee-room. He never was in the habit of going up stairs to take his wine; of course her sister did not go up stairs to take her wine along with him. She never saw any familiarities pass between her sister and any of the gentlemen. She never saw five or six persons take liberties with her in the presence of her brother. If it happened she must have seen it. In the year 1817 and 1818 they were extremely happy together; no talk of separation that she knew of. Can't recollect her brother ever used any scurrilous language towards his wife. Never heard him call her a d—d b—. Sometimes he used abusive language when Mr. Yorston made him tipsy—but never when he was sober. He was sometimes tipsy twice a week. In 1817 and 1818 witness thought his sister a woman of very correct manners. Never heard any licentious conversation in her presence; and if there was she must have heard it. Never saw any one kiss her, but Mr. Yorston once. She can't say exactly when this happened, but it was in the bar.

Re-examined by Mr. SCARLETT—Says when her sister went out with Capt. Smith, it was about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Yorston often tried to make her brother tipsy; she observed that several times; and one time in particular he made him so, and her brother was taken up to bed drunk; can't tell whether Mr. Yorston staid in the house that night.

Mary Norman, chambermaid at the Bear and Staff Inn, Dartford, proved that some time in July 1819, a lady and gentleman came to that house on the Saturday, the lady first and the gentleman afterwards; they dined together and slept together two nights; witness was brought to town about a month since, and taken to Walworth, where the plaintiff pointed out to her the house where he said his wife lived. She rapped at the door and inquired for Mrs. Coveney; a person answering that name came to her; and she swears that person was the same which stooped with a gentleman at her master's house as before-mentioned.

She was then brought to Mitre-court, in the Temple, by the plaintiff's attorney, who sent her into Mr. Yorston's to buy a stamp, and she swears the person she saw there was the same who slept with the Lady at her Master's house as before-mentioned. They both went at the time by the name of Coveney.

James Saxton, the landlord of the Bear and Staff Inn, proved, that he accommodated a Lady and Gentleman coming to his house in the month of July, 1819, on a Saturday. They stayed there and slept together two nights, and both went away on Monday morning. The Gentleman paid the bill with a 2l. note, on the back of which he wrote as his address, "Coveney, Mitre-court, Temple."

The evidence for the plaintiff closed here; but the learned JUDGE was of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the occasion; and the plaintiff was ordered to be nonsuited.

Delays and Means.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Times.

From the general complaints of lavish profusion on the part of Government, it could scarcely be expected that any pretext could be found for censuring an act of its economy, or rather extreme meanness, in a financial point of view. The following expression of the immortal Burke appears peculiarly applicable to the present moment;—"Alas! the age of chivalry is past, and to it hath succeeded one of calculators and economists!" Certain persons may not, indeed, allow that the age of chivalry is past; they may refer for proof of its existence to a part of that splendid, though in a popular view, uninteresting pageant we have just witnessed; while those who can in the true Persian style bestow on royalty enthroned the attributes of immortality would probably find it convenient to introduce with their incense other parts of the Persian system. Such men would probably not hesitate to proclaim the bloodless challenge of the Champion of George IV., as superior to the exploits of the chivalrous age of Cressy or of Agincourt.

As to our calculators and economists, they have indeed improved on modern refinements, by selecting as an object of taxation the remains of a religious, political, and national pageant. Those who think that the company at Westminster-hall is fendered select by the distribution of tickets through the Earl Marshal, by the medium of the post, should be informed that the calculation of the Government offices are, that a produce of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* will be added to the receipts of the Two-penny post, by estimating the application

For Tickets on the stones, 300,000, at 2d	£2,500
Off the stones, 200,000, at 3d	2,500
Together	£5,000

It will thus appear that Ministers do not scorn to imitate the example of the Radicals in raising a penny subscription, by converting this national spectacle into two-penny tribute, or what in other words may be termed a three-a-penny puppet show.

We have surely a just reason, under these suspicious circumstances, to hope for a great improvement in the next quarter's revenue, when even the two-penny post can show such a flourish,

BAYARDO.

Sale of Dignities.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Seeing in your Paper of Thursday, that "there is to be a batch of twenty BARONETS" reminded me of some remarks on this subject by Old OSBORN, in his "*Traditionall Memoyres on the Raigne of King JAMES, 1658*;" they may amuse your readers, as matter of history in weak and wicked times, when Sir ROBERT CECIL flourished, who is at p. 84, called "a seducer of the King, by persuading him this nation w^o so rich, it could be neither exhausted nor provoked." This saying, OSBORN adds, was contradicted in the practice, and "the Exchequer through these courses came at last to be so farre exhausted, as it was not able to feed the privy purse, and bear the necessary charges of the household: and this put him upon an improvement of the Customes, to the great discouragement of merchants; no lesse than the projects of BARONETS, intended at first for a meer cheat (as a person of honour, and a stranger to Cecil, did protest), had not the greater concourse that crowded after this title (rendered infamous by the base consideration of money, 1,000*l.* inserted in their patent), kept it in repute: there having been a motion made, if not a Bill put into the last Parliament of JAMES against it, no more being by the primitive Installation to be admitted than two hundred, and they so qualified as were hard to be found, and so the likelier to be laught out of it, after their money paid, which was all the Treasurer desired," p. 92.

OSBORN goes still further, and (shame to such profligate times!) tells us that then "*Baronies, Earldomes, &c. were sold to the English that had wherewithall to buy them, in any of the three Nations*," p. 112 ELIZABETH, according to your Author, felt the value of her honours, and of the honourable better, for "when importuned to make General Vere a BARON, she said, that, in his proper sphere, and in her estimation he was above it already." *Mem. of Queen Eliz.* p. 66. The opinion, nevertheless, obtained in her reign, that "it was sometimes necessary to make wise men Noble, where Noblemen are too lazy and addicted to pleasure to endeavour to be wise," p. 41.

OSBORN takes fame and felicity to himself, that his "life began under this beloved Princess" Queen ELIZABETH, with whose panegyric in a single paragraph (worth whole volumes of other glories), I shall conclude:—

"Through the series of her reign she kept PARLIAMENTS the pulse of the Nation, and in such a temper as no signs appeared either of Anarchy or Tyrannicall oppression; HER Government having been handed to the People with that sweetnesse that it was esteemed of no lesse advantage to them, than their obedience brought honour to her."—p. 193.

—F. A. S.

Highland Patronymies.

1. Mackintosh; the Son of the First.
2. M'Donal; the Son of Brown Eyes.
3. M'Dugal; the Son of Black Eyes.
4. M'Onnechy, or Duncan; the Son of Brown Head.
5. M'Gegor; the Son of the Greek Man.
6. M'Cuthbert; the Son of the Arch Druid.
7. M'Kay; the Son of the Prophet.
8. M'Taggart; the Son of the Priest.
9. M'Leod; the Son of the Wounder.
10. M'Lean; the Son of the Lion.
11. M'Kenzie; the Son of the Friendly One.
12. M'Intyre; the Son of the Carpenter.
13. Campbell; Crooked Mouth.
14. Cameron; Crooked Nose.
15. Stewart; the High Stay, or Support.
16. Fingal; the Gnl, Worthy One.
17. Ossian; the Top.

Russian Finance.

(From a Correspondent.)

When the eyes of all Europe are fixed on Russia, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be acquainted with the real state of her finances; and we pledge ourselves to the following correct statement of her finances as they stood on the 1st of January, 1821:—

DEBTS WHICH BEAR INTEREST.

Dutch guilders, 49,100,000 (debt in Holland, value in pounds sterling about)	£4,000,000
Silver roubles, 12,615,752, debt inscribed in the great book, bearing interest 6 per cent.	1,800,000
Silver roubles, 13,250,000, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 per cent.	1,650,000
Paper roubles, 286,624,121, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 per cent.	12,000,000
	19,450,000

DEBT OF THE EMPIRE, WHICH BEARS NO INTEREST, IN GOVERNMENT BANK NOTES.

Paper roubles, 639,460,000, value in pounds sterling about	27,000,000
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Total £46,450,000

Against which the government banks possess a capital of 35,799,331 roubles.

And 60,000,000 roubles of the revenue of the empire are annually fixed for the payment of the interest of the national debt, for that of the sinking fund, and for the purpose of diminishing the bank notes or government paper currency.

The sinking fund has already a surplus capital of 15,000,000 roubles, which, at 6 per cent. interest, gives annually 900,000 roubles; and it will have to purchase, in the course of this year, nine millions of the national debt which bears interest.

Falkland Islands.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[FROM THE BOARD OF THE NEW ENGLAND COFFEE-HOUSE, AUG. 2, 1821.]

Salem Gazette, June 12.

Captain Orme, who arrived here on Tuesday last from the Falkland Islands, has furnished us with the following act of sovereignty:—

CIRCULAR.

"National frigate Heroina, at Port Soledad.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this port, to take possession of these islands in the name of the Supreme Government of the united provinces of South America. The ceremony was publicly performed on the 6th day of November, and the national standard hoisted at the fort, under a salute from this frigate, in the presence of several citizens of the United States and Great Britain. It is my desire to act towards all friendly flags with the most distinguished justice and hospitality, and it will give me pleasure to aid and assist such as may require them, to obtain refreshments with as little trouble and expense as possible. I have to beg of you to communicate this intelligence to any other vessel of your nation whom it may concern.

I am, Sir, D. JEWETT,

Colonel of the Marine of the United Provinces of South America, Commander of the frigate Heroina."

Varieties—Liverpool Mercury.

To the Editors.—The following is intended as a justification of ministers, in opposing the motion of Sir James Mackintosh, for ameliorating the criminal code. What necessity can exist for any such reform, when history shows that the world is improving gradually of itself; and that we had better, as the turtle-loving Alderman, Curtis, very properly observes, "let well alone?" In order to impress this maxim more strongly on the minds of your disaffected readers, I have prevailed upon Mr. Southey, the present Poet Laureat, and quondam author of *Wat Tyler*, to adorn my moral in the best poetic garb he could afford for a one pound note, which I enclosed for the express purpose.

Yours, with a sincere wish for your speedy reformation,

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

[On reading that in the reign of William Rufus, killing a hare was punished by the loss of the eyes; whilst the killing a man might be commuted for by fine.]

When William Rufus here bore away,
The subject who a Hare should slay,
Was sentenced by the laws so wise,
To pay the forfeit of his eyes:
Whilst he who slew his fellow man,
Was merely fin'd: such was their plan:—

In these our more enlightened times,
How differently we view such crimes:
The poacher who now shoots poor puss,
Is sent abroad, without more fuss;
Whilst men who deal in human slaughter,
Who butcher father, mother, daughter,
Who cut down infants with the sabre,
Are complimented for their labor.

On hearing that counterfeit Sovereigns of platina, cased with gold, and as heavy as if real, had made their appearance.

The Bank, reluctant, from their bags
New Sovereigns gave us for old rags;
But, as 'mong Europe's Emperors, few
Are found, or pure, or just, or true
Among our Sovereigns some we meet
As heavy, base, and counterfeit;
So true's the kingly adage old
That "All that glitters is not gold."

WALKING ON THE WATER.

When we first heard of Mr. Kent's walking on the water, we had some vague recollection of having before met with an account of a similar feat; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, upon our own river Mersey, by a Spaniard. If any of our correspondents will give our memory a jog on the subject, it may gratify our readers. A writer in the *GLASGOW CHRONICLE* has addressed a letter to the editor, referring him to some remarks contained in the *MONTHLY REVIEW* of 1773, and as we happen to be in possession of that interesting work, we have referred to it, for the purpose of copying the following extract. We must observe, by the way, that all these performances ought no more to be styled walking, than velocipeding ought to be called riding.

Extract from a review of "*Le Ventriloque*," &c. by M. de la Chapelle.—M. R. Vol. 47.—"We shall add a few particulars relating to the author's Scaphandre. A few years ago, he invented this aquatic accoutrement, or piece of machinery, by means of which a person totally ignorant of the art of swimming may plunge boldly into the deepest and most agitated waters; and there, without any effort or skill, keep himself in an erect position; the water all the time, not rising higher than the pit of his stomach. Here, according to his account, he may, at his ease, eat, drink, write, and charge, present, and fire a musket; turn himself round at any time, almost by a mere act of the will. We pass over many of the uses of this apparatus which is not cumbersome, either in the water or on shore, and may be put on or off in a minute. The Abbé has now brought it to the highest degree of perfection, by having lately, after many fruitless attempts, discovered an expedient, or, in his own words, what he calls attained a fixed point, by means of which a person may walk across the deepest rivers as if he was footing it upon a solid plane. The Abbé appeals for the truth of these assertions to many thousand witnesses; and, in further corroboration of them, has added letter written by M. Artuo, Captain of Artillery at Huningen; who there describes the successful trial lately made of one of the author's Scaphandres in the Rhine, by a mere novice in the art of swimming, who with this accoutrement walked upright, and at his ease, backwards and forwards in the river, as if by enchantment."

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ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—561—

Indian News.

Lady Hastings.—Letters from the Governor General's Camp mention that the party were obliged to halt four days on account of the indisposition of Lady Hastings. His Lordship, however, was about to return, by easy marches, and may be expected in Town about the first proximo. Some Leopards had just been heard of, at a considerable distance from the direct route, and it had been determined to go in pursuit of them.—*John Bull.*

Camp near Tehree, February 9, 1822.—The Detachment still remains within a few koss of Tehree, agreeably to the instructions (which were very positive) of the Political Agent, who has left it some time, and is now on his route to Jansi, accompanied only by the Officer who commands his Escort. Though the scenery around as is not wholly devoid of interest, we begin to be heartily tired of remaining so long on almost the same spot of ground. The only amusement we have had since we have been out, is that of shooting; and sport when we first arrived was tolerably plentiful; but you may easily suppose, that by this time it is pretty well exhausted. The 14th Native Infantry, under Colonel Rose, were detained some time at Kietah, but have since been permitted to proceed on their march. We at first entertained some hope that this might be a prelude to the breaking up of our Detachment—It has turned out otherwise, and we are now unable to form the slightest conjecture when such an event will take place. Let us trust that a time will come when we shall no longer place all our happiness in hope, which at last is to end in disappointment. The whole of this mysterious business seems to have fallen into the hands of Major Close, the Resident at Gualiah. Scindiah we learn is entering into some negotiations with Secunder, who however, appears rather weary and distrustful, and perhaps not without reason. It is reported he has had an audience with Scindiah.—*Private Letter.*

East Indian Jury Question.

"I conclude there is no remedy in the nature of things for the grievance complained of; for if there were it must long since have been redressed."—*JUNIUS.*

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

Whatever were the views of your zealous Correspondent "AN ENQUIRER," whose letter of three columns was submitted to the Public in your JOURNAL of the 9th instant, I have no hesitation, "super subjectam materiam," to contest the point he aims at; for in my judgment he is entirely wrong. I mean not to depreciate his abilities, for I do not think meanly of them; though had he not wandered to sneer at the "prating senators" of Great Britain, and spoken less decisively on a subject which from his mode of reasoning is not exactly within the sphere of his own knowledge, it would have been quite as well. But "humanum est errare," and a mistake may be made by the wisest of us; so as I am not disposed to cavil at partial defects, I shall proceed to the charge without further comment.

The general term "East Indian" as used by the "ENQUIRER" is at best but a very vague and indefinite one, though in some respects the denomination may be fit and proper; yet, on a question of this sort, there must be a line drawn to denote the several classes. The sons of married Englishmen have rights distinct from those born in India out of wedlock; while the children of Foreigners, although born in Calcutta where a British flag flies, and where an English Governor rules, can have no claim to be classed with the sons of Englishmen. Should the legitimate son of an Englishman be convicted of a transportable offence, he would be sent to New South Wales; while, for a similar crime, the illegitimate son of such a person would be sent to Pulo Penang or Bencoolen. Here then the existing laws make a distinction, not an enviable one perhaps; yet is it authorized by the Legislative enactments, and enforced by the Judges of the Supreme Court, though, as far as my knowledge extends, cases of this description have been very few.

The "ENQUIRERS" solicitude for "our East Indian brethren" is highly praiseworthy; and, although he is in error, I give him credit for his feelings. But when he speaks of "their undoubted equitable claim to the same rights and privileges here which they enjoy without controversy when they reside in England" he betrays a want of information which I am rather surprised at. "In England" every person is not qualified to serve on Juries any more than in Calcutta; and the "ENQUIRER" should learn that an East Indian cannot claim as a matter of right the "privilege so much and so honestly coveted," either "here" or "in England."

"British-born subjects" is, the ENQUIRER tells us, "an epithet of recent coinage." Perhaps he believes so; but if the 24th of George 3d be referred to he will find the epithet used there at full length. But I contend that the term "British subject" adopted by the framers of the 13th George 3d and subsequent acts, is in every sense of the word synonymous with "British-born subject" and so meant by the Legislative body; or if not, will the ENQUIRER tell us what is intended by the 53d George 3d, Cap 155, section 188, where "British subjects" are positively prohibited from residing in any part of the "British territories in India distant more than ten miles from the Presidency to which the same shall be subordinate," without the special permission of Government. Most assuredly this interdiction does not nor is it intended to affect "East Indians," of whom numbers are at this time residing more than ten times ten miles from Calcutta, not only without a license but without any intention of applying for one.

Whether "Charles Weston" described as "the illegitimate son of a European Father by an Indian Mother" did or did not sit as a Juror on the trial of Nundo Comar, is in my judgement of no consequence whatever; as a precedent of this sort, though attested and established by the "hundreds" called upon would avail nothing, nor would "any exception or challenge" set the question at rest. An Englishman at the time of trial, or before the Jury is sworn, might object to an "East Indian" or any other person being his Juror, and that without assigning a cause. An objection taken after trial, and a motion made in arrest of judgement is only resorted to in extreme cases, when, after every other effort has failed, a Lawyer comes in with this as a *chef d'œuvre*, and by the *argumentum ad judicium* gives the whole a *coup de grace*. But objections urged in arrest of judgement are generally grounded on points of Law, and not because a person has improperly been of the pannel; for the eyes and ears of the Counsel and Prisoner are open, and they ought to object to a Juror before the oath is administered.

With regard to the Sheriff incurring the responsibility of summoning "East Indians," of course he might do so; but however the law authorities may determine, the Acts of King William and the 3d of George the 2d, would bear rather hard against him. "AN INFORMER" refers to an "East Indian," who sat as a Juror during the last Sessions; but however the Sheriff or his Deputy erred in summoning "Mr. Chalcraft," probably the Supreme Court would hesitate in granting a new trial or trials solely on this account. The question is,—Are "East Indians," competent to sit as Jurors? I contend that they are not; because the Law as it stands is directly against them; and if my view of the question be correct, it is not Mr. Weston or Mr. Chalcraft, or a dozen other such instances that can supersede the Enactments; for "That which had no force in the beginning can gain no strength from the lapse of time."

Had the question been considered in a different light; that is if instead of urging "the undoubted equitable rights and privileges of East Indians" their sitting as Jurors had been urged as a measure of expediency, or one peculiarly suited to local convenience, I should very willingly have joined the "ENQUIRER;" for I have a great regard for the whole body of East Indians, and with many of them have for many years been on terms of the closest fellowship.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, February 16, 1822.

A LOOKER ON.

Brahmince Bull.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I am of CRABTREE'S opinion that JOHN BULL ought to be advised to change his name; or, if he is determined to be a BULL, let him be a *Brahmince* one, for then he won't be so baited as he is now. I am, &c.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1822.

BOW WOW.

Bachelor's Ball.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

A Meeting of the Bachelors took place yesterday evening, at the Town Hall, when Stewards were elected, and the Ball was fixed for Tuesday the 5th of March. Masks and Fancy Dresses are to be admitted. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the Season will close with *ecelat*.

The Stewards meet to-morrow morning (Saturday) at ten o'clock, to settle the *minutes* of the Entertainment.

Your's, &c.

February, 22, 1822.

CŒLEBS.

Judicial System.

Non dovemo dire ogni cosa, che dir potemo; accioche non disutilemento diciamo quelle, che dir dovemo.—*Ammestramenti degli Antichi.*

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I have read the Letters of PHILOPATRIS with a high degree of pleasure: they exhibit a vigorous grasp of intellect, and a liberal tone of thinking, worthy of all acceptance. His "Codification plan," however, appears to me a Herculean project: indeed I would say almost seriously what Buonaparte was accustomed to say sneeringly "*on ne peut pas*." It would be comparatively easy to compile a Criminal Code, which, while it might come home to the businesses and bosoms of the present generation, should possess an enlarging power applicable to a more advanced period of civilization. But a Code that shall supersede the Mahomedan and Hindoo Civil Codes and general customs, or the Common Law of all India, appears to my humble faculties a gigantic undertaking; for PHILOPATRIS, who speaks "as one having authority," cannot but know that the Common Law differs much in every great division of India. He surely would not give them laws which they do not understand, or the germs of which are not familiar to them as household Gods. Who are the "living oracles" whom he holds to be "*ligibus patriæ optime institute*?" Ram Mohun Roy may, from his knowledge of the written and unwritten law of Bengal, joined to his excellent Western education, be a very fit person to sit as one of them; but alas! I should have a difficulty in naming another equally qualified. But suppose a Band of *Esprits Forts*, composed of Professional and Amateur Lawyers, both European and Native, once assembled and constituted into a *Board of Legislation*, would it not be requisite to expend some fifteen or twenty years in acquiring information and data to form the basis of this Code, and probably ten years more in digesting it? And after all, I fear it would be found that this Code, if intended to satisfy the inhabitants of Modern India, would be a cumbrous lifeless mass, nominally one, but virtually a dozen Codes, and applicable only to the present grade of civilization. But if such a clear classification of laws were once completed, and could be so general and philosophical that while it addressed itself to the affections of the present semibarbarous race, it should also be applicable to periods of future refinement, I grant that the results would be most important, and would hasten the progression of the minds and manners of the governed incalculably; and then would generally ensue, those effects which PHILOPATRIS has so strongly and happily enumerated.

So much on the grave key: now for a lighter movement. If the above hint of a *Board of Legislation* be acted on, I would strongly recommend that I, *Moi-meme*, IPSE, Myself, be selected as one of its Members.—the *Sidera Minora*. It is but natural that my qualifications should be better known to myself than to any other

person; and as old Montaigne holds, that one should say, "I have sense, I have learning," quite as frankly as one thinks so, I am *entirely* acquitted of bad taste, in detailing the prominent points and the fundamental features of my own person and character. Thanks to the withering cares of life, and the fever and ague of Malwa, my hair is grey at nine and twenty: "I wonder what it will be like at forty!"* This, to a Legislator, is beyond all price:—as my laughing days are pretty well over, the grey hair and the gravity "to make you split" both together form one of the most invaluable and characteristic items of Judicial qualifications. I am within a couple of years of a Brevet Captaincy: a Senior Merchant, or a Barrister of five years standing, would have no great objections to me as a brother Member on the score of Rank, especially as there is precedent in my favor; some well known "Illegitimates" were in Civil Boards in the rank of Captain. In the third place my liver is some what unsound;—my Pundit attributes this to the Dhakins and Jiggur-Khors (Witches and *Liver-Eaters*) of Malwa; but as it is a principle of the Baconian Philosophy to reject uncommon reasons, as often as a thing can be accounted for on common ones, the opinion of the Pundit is at best but a *staggerer*. Be that as it may, no one will deny that a diseased liver is not an unimportant qualification in a Legislator: it begets a steady, grave, sallow, official, imposing look. On the possessor of such, the smiles and wiles, the tender *bavardage* and the caressing *little jargon* of the Fair are seldom wasted. He pursues his musty avocations, reads the Pundits and Decretals, poses on Munnoo, weighs the scope of Statutes, drinks his strong coffee, takes his evening drive fearlessly through the Course, neither regarding the languishing blue eye and the voluptuous *laissez aller* case of a Fair One on this side, nor the piercing volley of a dazzling black eye shot from under a huge "kiss-me-if-you-dare" on the other side.—He pursues his way unscathed, "unblessing and unblessed,"—goes to bed at nine,—dreams of having recovered the long-lost Legal Breviary of King Alfred, or that he holds the Emperor Justinian by his long nose, and is forcing him to explain the *sesquipedalia verba* of some cramp passage in one of his *Novels*. In the fourth place, I squint a few:—this would enable me to view a Law or Regulation in a different light from my brother Legitimates, and bring to its consideration the severe scrutiny of the Stagirite*—Although this enumeration of my points will no doubt delightfully astonish your Juridical Readers, yet in truth I am not half done; but my Trumpeter is just at this moment short of wind; so for heaven's sake, picture to yourself a man "fed and feeding on great emotions,"—a mind bursting with gigantic conceptions and splendid imaginings, which are at the same time moderated by the Essence of Peppermint of common sense. Indeed it has been demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that there is not a great or happy bump described by the most sentimental Craniologist which may not be found on my noddle; and therefore the third Codicil to my Will, leaves the reversion of it to Doctor Spurzheim, which will be *galling* to Doctor Gall, and make him die "of a green and yellow melancholy;" but as Philosophy will by that time be *en pantoufle*, and, ——— Ah! my good Mr. Thacker, is that you? Rip open Mr. Thacker, Baboo, that I may devour him on the spot.

Your's, most Thackeristically,

Malwa, January 26, 1822.

AN ILLEGITIMATE.

P. S. Some Numbers of the SCOTSMAN and the LONDON MAGAZINE come in most unfortunately to cut short this Letter; otherwise God knows what new vistas I might not have cut open in the Metaphysics of Legislation. But the Literary *bravilleries* of the Modern Athens, and the politics of my beloved "North Country;" the sarcasms of Hazlitt, and the unpoetical bitterness of Lamb, have given Codes, Laws, and Statutes to the winds. The more's the pity: *expede, Herculem*. You may perceive that I was rapt in one of those unearthly moments, when

"Each conception was a heavenly guest
A ray of immortality ———"

* Lord Byron.

* Aristotle, squinted and stammered, yet was in his youth a finished Exquisite, and strikingly noted for his graceful *demi queue de chat* in the Phyrrie dance.

Anacreon.

ON A LYRE.—εἰς λύραν.—ODE I.

Atrous' high Sons my thoughts inspire ;
To Cadmus' woes, I tune the Lyre :
The faithless chords my theme disprove,
And utter nought, but notes of Love.
The resty nerves, aside I threw,
And deftly strung my Lyre anew :
Then boldly rais'd a loftier strain,
Herculean labors, Hydras slain !
Responsive to my voice, I found
The melting tones of Love resound.—
Heroes, and Warriors ! fare ye well !
Your val'rous deeds, let others tell :
The Martial Song, no more I prove ;
My Lyre can only sing of Love.

J. S.

Chartered Rights.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having been the first to bring the case of the SCOTIA before the Public, I take a particular interest in her fate, and cannot look with indifference on JOHN BULL's casting a sheep's-eye at her out of a calf's head. According to him the case "gives rise to this important question.—Has, or has not, the Madras Government acted legally in CONDEMNING the vessel, called SCOTIA, under the circumstances already detailed?" This is mere Bullism. Neither this nor any other case could ever give rise to any such question. The Madras Government cannot punish ships without trial, but only men. If he will turn to the Act 53, Geo. III. cap. 155. sec. 40, he will find it thus written : *And all SHIPS and VESSELS found in the custody of any such persons or persons, or engaged, or concerned in such unlawful trade or traffic—shall be summarily condemned for vagabondizing within the Company's waters, scilicet from the River Indus to the town of Malacca ?—No, but shall be subject and liable to all such and the like pains, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, and METHODS OF SUIT, as are contained in the said Acts of the Thirty-third year of his present Majesty, or either of them, or in any Act or Acts now in force.*

February 22.

PARCHMENT.

The Knotty Point Solved.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

You are requested by JACK WHOLESALE to tell him the difference between an Agent, a Merchant, and a Shopkeeper.—If you have not done it before you receive this, present our respects to JACK, and say that the lines of distinction are very imperfectly preserved in our good town of Calcutta. The peculiar circumstances of society do not admit of a perfect subdivision of labour in commercial transactions.

The Agent is sometimes obliged to perform the part of a Merchant, sometimes the business of a Shopkeeper. The Merchant sometimes finds it convenient to act as an Agent, sometimes to retail his consignments as a Shopkeeper. The Shopkeeper has rarely any objection to become an Agent, and is a Merchant when he imports macaroni or other goods on his own account and risk.

For further particulars, relative to the theory of the thing, we refer JACK to Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, and others : and for his guidance in practice, to the Town and Country Advertisements of your JOURNAL.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

February 22.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Anacreon.

ON LOVE εἰς ἔρωτα.—ODE XXX.

Love straying o'er Pierian ground,
The Muses caught, and sudden bound
With rosy wreaths ; then, flush'd with joy,
To Beauty led the blooming boy.
Now Cytherea claims her son :
At costly price, his freedom's won.
The little truant scorns her care ;
Denies to quit his mistress fair :
And, tho' unloos'd his flowery chains,
A willing slave, the god remains.

J. S.

Station Order.

Station Order, by Brigadier Price, commanding in Oude, February 10, 1822.—On occasion of the Departure of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry for Saugor.

The Brigadier cannot refrain from expressing the great satisfaction which he has derived from the harmonious spirit and excellent conduct which has so particularly distinguished this highly efficient Corps, during the whole time it has been under his command, and the regret which he now feels at parting with a body of intelligent Officers, for whom individually and collectively he shall ever retain the most lively regard. In bidding the Corps farewell, he begs to assure both Officers and Men, that to whatever remote quarter their duties may hereafter call them, they will always carry with them his sincere good wishes for their health, happiness, and success.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1822.

Post Match for 200 Gold Mohurs.—R. C. st. lb.

- 1 Mr. Walker's b. f. *Sophia*, 4 years, (W. Smith)..... 8 1
- 2 Mr. Treves's ch. h. *Pluto*, 5 years,..... 8 13

An extraordinary fine Race.—TIME 3' 18¹¹

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Eaton's b. c. f. *Fair Salopian*, 3 years, (J. Johnson)..... 8 0
- 2 Mr. Henry's ch. c. f. *Romp*, 3 years,..... 8 0

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

- 1 Captain Douglas's ch. h. *Mauritius*, by *Dotterel*, 6 years, (T. Malone)..... 8 10
- 2 Mr. Eaton's ch. f. *Caroline*, by *Woeful*, 4 years,..... 8 5

Match for 10 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Shipp's b. c. m. *Gnat*, 5 years, (T. Wiley)..... 6 4
- 2 Mr. Corby's b. c. p. *Trevanna*, a Feather.

Won Easy.

Lengths of the Calcutta and Barrackpore Courses.

	mile fur. yds.
Once Round the Calcutta Course,.....	1 6 9
Ditto Ditto Barrackpore Ditto,.....	1 5 190
Tree in,.....	1 4 0
Craven Distance,.....	1 2 0
Gilbert Mile,.....	1 0 3
Two year old Course,.....	0 6 0
Yearling Course,.....	0 3 165

Abbreviations used in the Calcutta Racing Calendar.

C. C.—Calcutta Course,

B. C. — Barrackpore Course,	T. Y. C. — two years old Course,
T. M. — Two Miles,	H. M. — Half a Mile,
R. C. — Round the Course,	Y. C. — Yearling Course,
T. I. — Tree in,	E. — English,
C. D. — Craven Distance,	C. — Country Bred,
G. M. — Gilbert Mile,	Ca. — Cape,
L. M. — Last Mile,	A. — Arab.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 5	Highland Lass	British	C. W. Eaton	Coringa	Jan. 30
6	William Miles	British	S. Beadle	Calcutta	Jan. 23
8	Perseverance	British	J. W. Carter	Calcutta	Jan. 28

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 20	Guide	British	H. Geneve	Isle of France
20	Gombora	British	W. Robert	Batavia
20	Brougham	British	A. Piot	London
21	Sophia	British	W. Reynolds	Bombay
21	Good Success	British	W. Poynton	Bombay
21	Palмира	British	J. Lamb	London

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 3	Forbes	British	R. Roe	Bushire
5	Britannia	British	Snohail	Covelong

Stations of Vessels in the River.

FEBRUARY 21, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—BROUGHAM (brig) outward-bound, remains, —GOMBORA (bark) passed down.

Kedgeres.—ANNA (French), and FYKAROBANNY (brig), proceeded down,—FATAL CURRIW (brig) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, and ROSE.

Saugor.—FAZAROBANNY, outward-bound, remains,—WELLINGTON, gone to Sea on the 20th instant.

Marriage.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BERNARD PATEN, to Miss MATILDA DENTON.

Birth.

On the 21st instant, at the house of Mrs. TURNER, Entally, the Lady of the late Captain LEWIS GRANT, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th instant, after a lingering illness of several months, which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude, MADAME RAVIER, the Wife of the Honorable Mr. RAVIER, aged 45 years and 1 month; a tender Mother and an affectionate Wife, whose loss will long be felt by her disconsolate Husband, her Family, and Friends.

At Madras, on the 4th instant, in consequence of a fall from his Horse, Major M. J. MOLLOY, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—His remains were interred on Tuesday evening in St. George's Burying Ground with Military honours.—The Funeral was attended by H. E. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the Honorable the Lord Chief Justice, and all the principal characters Civil and Military of that Settlement.—It appears that the deceased had been taking his usual evening's ride, and that on his return home, his Horse started and threw him.—The ablest Medical assistance was immediately resorted to—but in vain, for he survived the accident only two hours.—It is melancholy to reflect that such a fate should have befallen such a man.—Encomium is vain—we shall therefore content ourselves by concluding in the words of our Correspondent, who first communicated the fatal catastrophe, that "even Envy would labor in vain to find one flaw in his character."

At Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. FREDERICK JAMES JOLIFFE, late Master of the Boarding School at the Breach House, aged 38 years; after a lingering and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. JOSE ANTONIE PEREIRA, many years a resident and Merchant of that place—sincerely regretted by his numerous friends.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning	4	21
Evening	4	46

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Catchoura, per maund	13 12 a	14 4
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 0 a	2 2
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1 8 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d,	1 2 a	1 5
Ballum, 1st,	1 6 a	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,	1 1 a	1 2
Gram, Patna,	1 0 a	1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 6 a	1 7
Indigo, fine blue,	260 0 a	270 0
Ordinary ditto,	250 0 a	260 0
Fine purple and violet,	240 0 a	245 0
Ordinary ditto,	205 0 a	215 0
Dull blue,	185 0 a	195 0
Inferior purple and violet,	180 0 a	190 0
Strong copper,	200 0 a	210 0
Ordinary ditto,	160 0 a	170 0
Onde ordinary,	145 0 a	155 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 8 a	6 6
2d sort,	4 0 a	4 8
3d sort,	3 12 a	3 14

Indigo.—The transactions in this during the week have not been very extensive—the finer qualities appear to be all out of the market—we have heard of a sale of Tirhoot at 235 rupees per maund, in bond—other sales have also taken place during the week at 200 to 225 rupees, according to quality—the principal shipment of late in it have been on American and French Bottoms—the quantity exported to Europe is considerably short of the Exports to the end of January, last year.—The following is a comparative Statement of the Exports to Europe, up to the 31st of January 1821 and 1822:—

	London	Greenock	Liverpool	France, &c.	Total
1821	26935	—	2440	8259	36734
1822	22779	85	3346	5253	31463

Decrease 5271

Cotton—Has not been much looked after during the week—we have only heard of a few trifling sales among the natives—at Mirzapore on the 13th of February new Catchoura was quoted at 18 per local maund—at Bogwangolah on the 16th of February the price was stated at 15-8 to 15-12 for Catchoura—sales during the week 8000 maunds, all for country consumption—stock 46,000 maunds.

Grain—Has been in fair demand during the week, but we have no alterations to state in prices.

Saltpetre and Sugar—Are dull, and rather looking down.

Tutenague and Spelter—Have advanced since our last, and may be stated at our quotations.

Freight to London—May be rated at £6 to £7 per ton.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
*14 14	Six per cent. New Loans,	14 10
*17 0	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	16 12
*17 0	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	16 12

* The whole of these Loans are ordered for payment on the 30th of April next, with the privilege of transfer at par, to the New Loan opened the 18th instant—no cash subscriptions are to be received.—The option of Bills on England at 2-1d. twelve months date, for the interest on this Loan is extended to Europe Residents.

Indigo.—Imported from 1st Sept. 1820 to 14th Feb. 1821, maunds 65,500
Imported from 1st Sept. 1821 to 13th Feb. 1822, 78,558

Increase 13,058

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
*0 0 a 0 0	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 0 0 a 0 0	
	Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92 *
	Madras, ditto, 94 a 95 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Madras Rupees. *	
	*Nominal.	
	Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 27 to 30 per cent.	
	Bank of Bengal Dividend last half Year,	5 6